(MR. SPEAKER.)

(1) Ownership, and all rights in respect of the adminstration and operation of the Project in the transferred territory shall, on the appointed date, vest exclusively in the State of Mysore; and ownership, and all rights in respect of the adminstration and operation of the portion of the Project situated in the territories of the State of Andhra shall, on the appointed date, vest in the State of Andhra.

(2) Rights and liabilities of the State of Madras in rleation to the Tungabhadra Project shall, on the appointed day, be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore subject to such adjustments as may be made by agreement between the said States or, if no such agreement is reached within three years from the appointed day, as the President may by order determine:

Provided that the order so made by the President may be varied by any subsequent agreement entered into between the States of Andhra and Mysore.

(3) An agreement or order referred to in sub-section (2) shall, if there has been an extension or further development of the Project after the appointed day, provide also for the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore in relation to such extension or further development.

(4) The rights and liabilities referred to in sub-sections (2) and (3) shall mean—

(a) the rights to receive and to utilise water which may be available for distribution as a result of the Project,

(b) the rights to receive and to utilise the power generated as a result of the Project, and

(c) the liabilities in respect of the construction and maintenance of the Project,

(5) In this section, the expression 'Tungabhadra Project' or 'the Project' means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and all extensions and further developments thereof'."

The motion was adopted.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—My amendment should be put to the vote first, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Your amendment automatically falls. Sri Anantaraman cannot move his amendment.

Sri MULKA GOVINDA REDDY.—I moved my amendment first and it should have been put to vote. That is my point, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER.—But the Speaker has powers to put the amendment in any order he decides.

Sri K. HANUMANTHAIYA.—I hope Sir, it is not his case that if it had been put to vote first, he would have succeeded.

Mr. SPEAKER.—His apprehension is that you are before him.

I will now put the clause 62-A. The question is:

"That clause 62-A as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

SPEAKER'S RULINGS.

(1) PRIVILEGE MOTION IN RESPECT OF AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE 'BLITZ' ON 25TH JULY.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will now go back to clause 50. Before we do that, I had promised to give my ruling regarding two matters. The first one is:

Sri K. Puttaswamy has given notice yesterday complaining of breach of privilege by reason of the publication of an article under the heading "LION AND THE HOWLING JACKALS" in the *Blitz* news-magazine of the

25th instant. Under Rule 173 of our Rules of Procedure, a motion relating to a matter of privilege gains precedence over the pre-arranged programme of business if the Speaker holds that the motion involves a *prima facie* case of privilege. It has been laid down that the Speaker's function in ruling a claim of breach of privilege is limited to deciding formally whether the case conforms with the conditions which alone entitle it to take precedence and does not extend to deciding the question of substance whether breach of privilege has in fact been committed, since this is a question which can only be decided by the House itself.

The conditions with which a claim of privilege must comply in order to be accorded such precedence are firstly, that a *prima facie* case of breach must be made out and secondly that the matter must be raised at the earliest opportunity. In the present case, the news magazine was published on the 25th July and I understand that copies were available in Bangalore on the 25th itself. To bring a motion of privilege in relation to an article in the paper on the 29th cannot be said to satisfy the condition that the matter must be raised at the earliest opportunity. I have therefore no option but to hold that the matter has not been raised at the earliest opportunity so as to entitle it to take precedence over the appointed business, and I must therefore, hold the motion as out of order.

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(2) *Re*: COMPLAINTS BY MEMBERS IN RESPECT OF USE OF THE INTERNAL TELEPHONE BY THE CHIEF MINISTER AND PRESENCE OF OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE HALL.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The second one: On the 28th instant Sri B. V. Narayana Reddy complained that the use of the internal Telephone by the Chief Minister and other Ministers was a source of disturbance to the House and was not in accordance with Parliamentary practice. Some time earlier, several Hon'ble Members complained about the presence of officers and officials of the Government in the Hall and stated that the movement of these officers and officials within the Hall for the purposes of giving papers or files or furnishing information to the Hon'ble Ministers was also opposed to Parliamentary practice. I said I would give a considered ruling on these matters.

I find that on a previous occasion in 1950, the then Speaker Sri V. Venkatappa has given a ruling on this point. According to that ruling when a meeting of the Assembly is in progress, it is a Parliamentary convention that no one other than the Members of the House and Officers and staff of the Legislature Secretariat should have admission into the Hall. He has referred to the practice prevailing in the House of Commons where even Messengers of the Parliament Secretariat are not allowed into the Hall and any member who has a message to send out or receive has to go to the lobby where messengers are posted. This practice is also being followed in the Parliament at Delhi and in all the Legislatures in India. It is necessary that nothing should be done to detract from the dignity of the House or its proceedings and very often when an important statement or speech is being made in the House the constant movement of messengers or officers disturbs the solemnity of the occasion. It is no doubt true that very often information not readily available with Hon'ble Ministers has to be obtained in order to assist them in meeting points raised by Members. For this purpose, the practice in other Legislatures is for the Minister who has to consult an officer or an official to walk up to the Officers' Gallery, have his consultation there and then return to his seat, thus avoiding the necessity of persons other than members having to come into the Hall.

It is to be hoped that in future, officers and officials of the Government would not come into the Hall